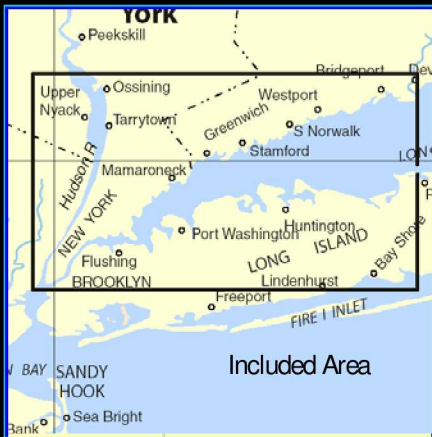


BookletChartTM

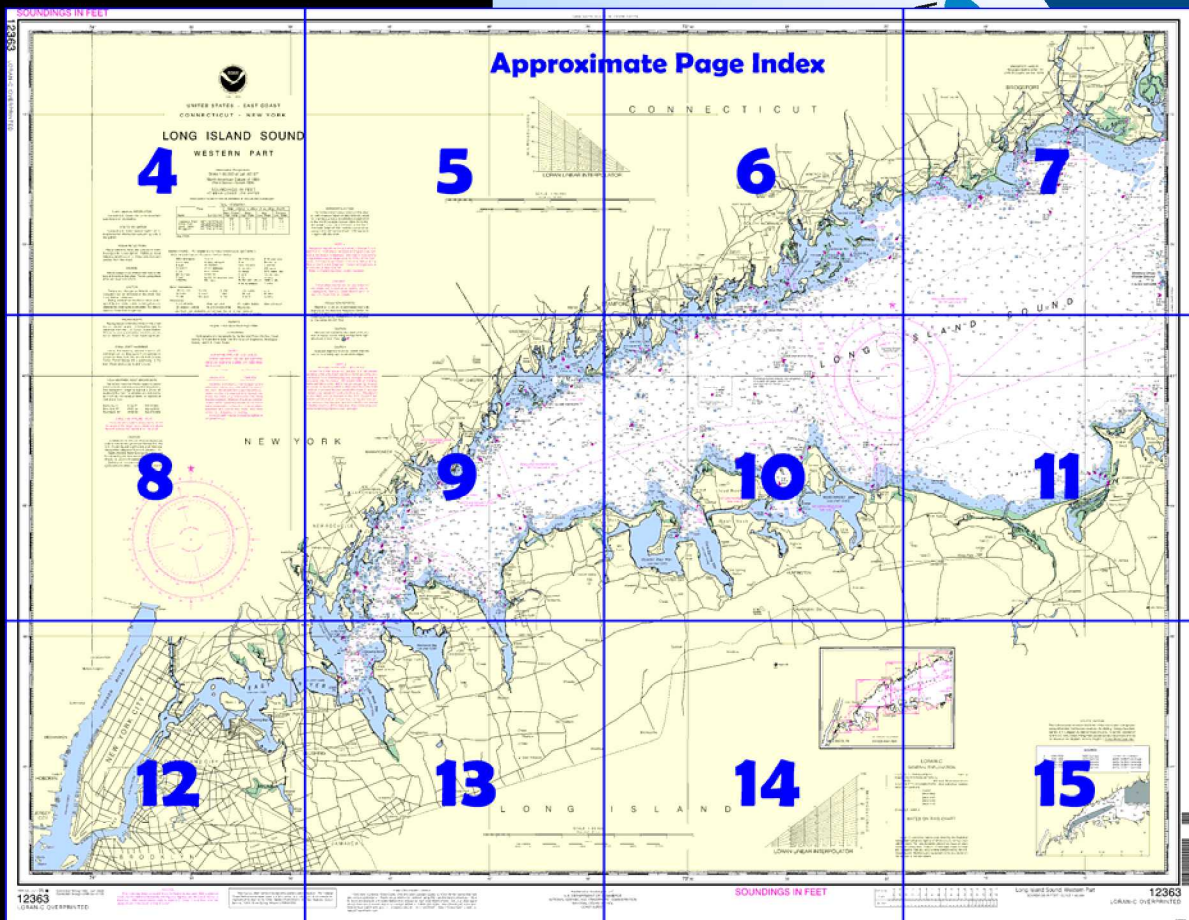
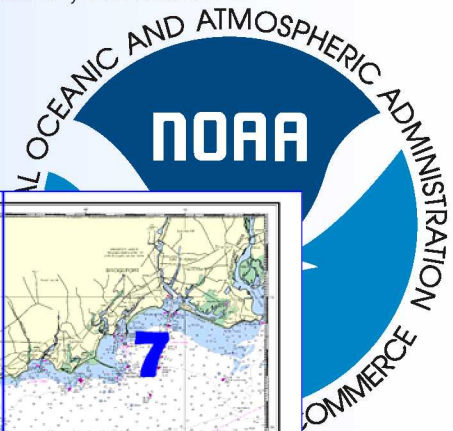
Long Island Sound - Western Part

(NOAA Chart 12363)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(3) **Western Long Island Sound** is that portion of the deep navigable waterway between the shores of Connecticut and New York and the northern coast of Long Island westward of the line between Bridgeport and Old Field Point.

(4) This region has boulders and broken ground, with little or no natural change in the shoals. The waters are well marked by navigational aids so that strangers should experience no difficulty in navigating them.

As all broken ground is liable to be strewn with boulders, vessels should proceed with caution when in the vicinity of broken areas where the charted depths are less than 6 to 8 feet greater than the draft. All of the more important places are entered through dredged channels. During fog, vessels are advised to anchor until the weather clears before attempting to enter. The numerous oyster grounds in this region are usually marked by

stakes and flags. These stakes may become broken off and form obstructions dangerous to small craft which, especially at night, should proceed with caution when crossing oyster areas.

(7) The effect of strong winds, in combination with the regular tidal action, may at times cause the water to fall several feet below the plane of reference of the charts.

(8) About 1.3 miles northward of **Eatons Neck Light** the ebb runs about 5 hours longer than the flood. The current has a velocity of 1.4 knots; the flood sets 283° and the ebb sets 075°.

(9) The direction and velocity of the currents are affected by strong winds which may increase or diminish the periods of flood or ebb. Directions and velocities from Point Judith to Throgs Neck for each hour of the tidal cycle will be found in Tidal Current Charts, Long Island Sound and Block Island Sound. Currents in East River are described in the latter part of this chapter.

(10) These waters are more protected than the eastern Sound resulting in fewer gales. However, winters are colder and summers warmer due to this sheltering effect. Fog is not so frequent either and tends to burn off quicker than farther east. Winter winds of 16 knots or more are likely about 12 to 15 percent of the time and are predominantly from the west through northwest. Harbors such as Cold Spring, Oyster Bay, Hempstead and Manhasset offer additional shelter. In summer thunderstorms may develop on 4 to 5 days per month. These are most likely during the afternoon or evening.

(11) In Long Island Sound the north and south shores are equally subject to fog, except that on spring and summer mornings, when there is little or no wind, fog will often hang along the Connecticut shore while it is clear offshore and southward.

(12) In the western end of Long Island Sound, although fogs are liable to occur at any time, they are not encountered so often nor do they generally last so long as farther eastward.

(265) **Old Field Point**, about 5 miles southward of Stratford Shoal (Middle Ground) Light, is a low bluff with a light and an abandoned tower on its summit. Boulders extend a short distance off the point, and the light should be given a berth of about 0.3 mile, even by small craft. A gong buoy is 0.6 mile northward of the point. Depths of 14 to 18 feet are found about 0.4 mile northward of the light.

(267) **Smithtown Bay**, a broad open bight on the south side of the sound, extends 7 miles westward from Crane Neck Point. Rocky shoals extend 1 mile in places from the shore, the water shoaling abruptly from 51 feet in places. A good summer anchorage in 30 to 50 feet sheltered from easterly winds is found about 1 mile southward of Crane Neck Point.

(268) **Stony Brook Harbor** is a narrow shallow bay in the southeastern part of Smithtown Bay. The approach to the harbor from the bay is over a bar which extends 0.8 mile off the entrance; the outer end of the bar is marked by a seasonal lighted buoy and the approach to the harbor is marked by private lighted buoys. In June 1981, 3½ feet was reported over the bar. A private seasonal daybeacon is on the east side of the entrance to the harbor. Two branch channels lead from the entrance into the harbor; one leads southwestward to a steel bulkheaded yacht club wharf and pavilion at the village of **Stony Brook**, 0.5 mile inside the entrance, and the other, **Porpoise Channel**, leads westward to a yacht club at the northwestern end of the harbor; gasoline is available at both clubs. In 1994, a depth of 6 feet was reported in both the southwesterly channel and Porpoise Channel. The channels are marked by private seasonal lighted and unlighted buoys and a private seasonal daybeacon. The buoys are periodically moved to mark the best water. A **speed limit** of 5 mph is enforced in Stony Brook Harbor and Porpoise Channel.

(269) **Small-craft facilities** are in the harbor.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Feb. 20/10
Corrected through LNM Feb. 9/10

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 40° 57'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.422" northward and 1.178" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Montville, CT	KHB-47	162.550 MHz
New York, NY	KWO-35	162.550 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-80	162.475 MHz

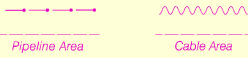
POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◦ (Approximate location)

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

During the boating season small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on New York City and Suffolk County Police Patrol Boats while underway in the East River and Long Island Sound.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CABLE AND PIPELINE AREAS

The cable and pipeline areas falling within the areas of the larger scale charts are shown thereon and are not repeated on this chart.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA or New York, NY.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Lawrence Point	(40°47'N/73°55'W)	7.0	6.7	0.2
Willetts Point	(40°48'N/73°47'W)	7.8	7.4	0.3
Lloyd Harbor	(40°55'N/73°26'W)	7.6	7.2	0.2
Bridgeport	(41°10'N/73°11'W)	7.3	7.0	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

(Dec 2009)

74°

55'

50'

10'

05'



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
CONNECTICUT - NEW YORK

LONG ISLAND SOUND

WESTERN PART

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 40° 57'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
Aids to navigation are omitted from many of the bays and coves on this chart. For navigating these areas use larger scale charts.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

RACING BUOYS
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS
During the boating season small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on New York City and Suffolk County Police Patrol Boats while underway in the East River and Long Island Sound.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher - High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Lawrence Point	(40°47' N/73°55' W)	7.0	6.7	0.2
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ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	O orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphane	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rcp reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

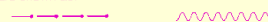
HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

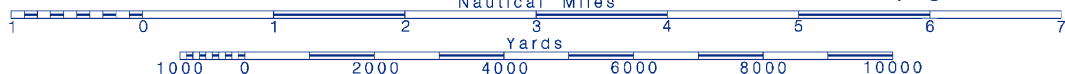


Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



45'

40'

35'

Joins page 6

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

Yards

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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
WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140
Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels



Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

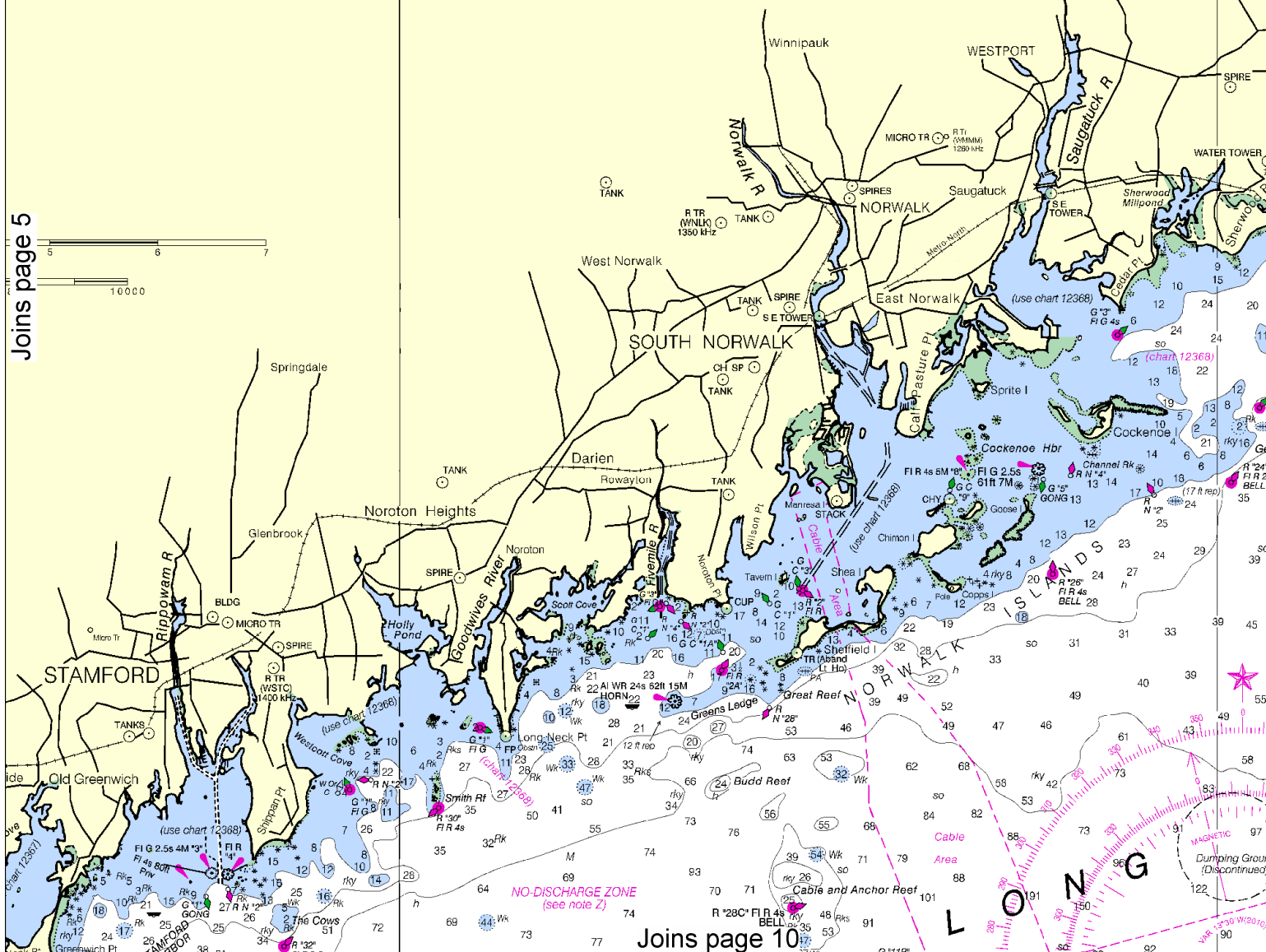
73° 30'

25'

20'

CONNECTICUT

Joins page 5



Joins page 10

6

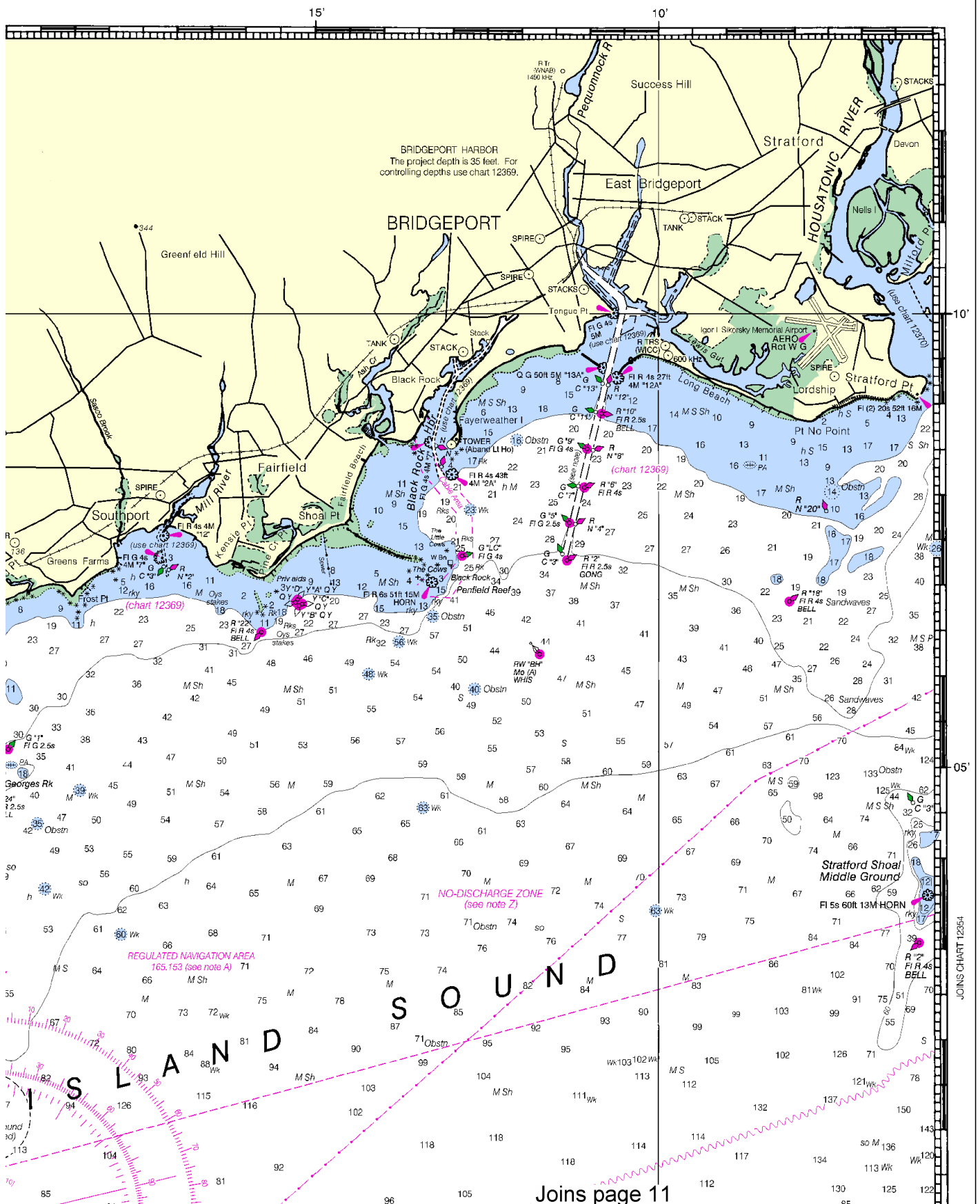


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.

Joins page 4

Temporary aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

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Montville, CT	KHB-47	162.550 MHz
New York, NY	KWO-35	162.550 MHz
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CABLE AND PIPELINE AREAS

The cable and pipeline areas falling within the areas of the larger scale charts are shown thereon and are not repeated on this chart.

CAUTION

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○ (Accurate location) ◦ (Approximate location)

Bottom Characteristics:

Bld boulders
bk broken
Cy clay

Co coral
G gravel
Gr grass

gy gray
h hard
M mud

Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand

so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful

Obstr obstruction
PA position approximate

PD position doubtful
Rcp reported

Subm submerged

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

— — — — —

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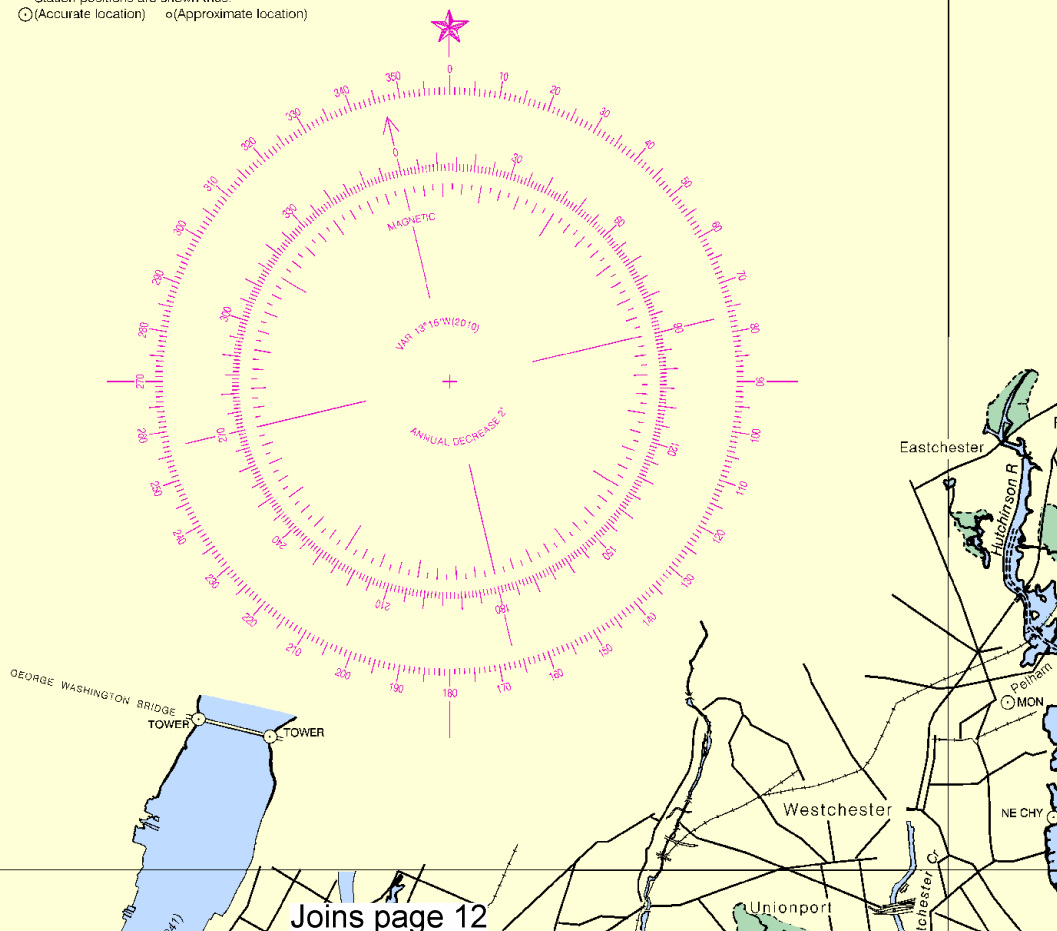
Pipeline Area

Cable Area

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

N E W Y C



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.



8






any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

#### POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

#### CAUTION

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#### CAUTION

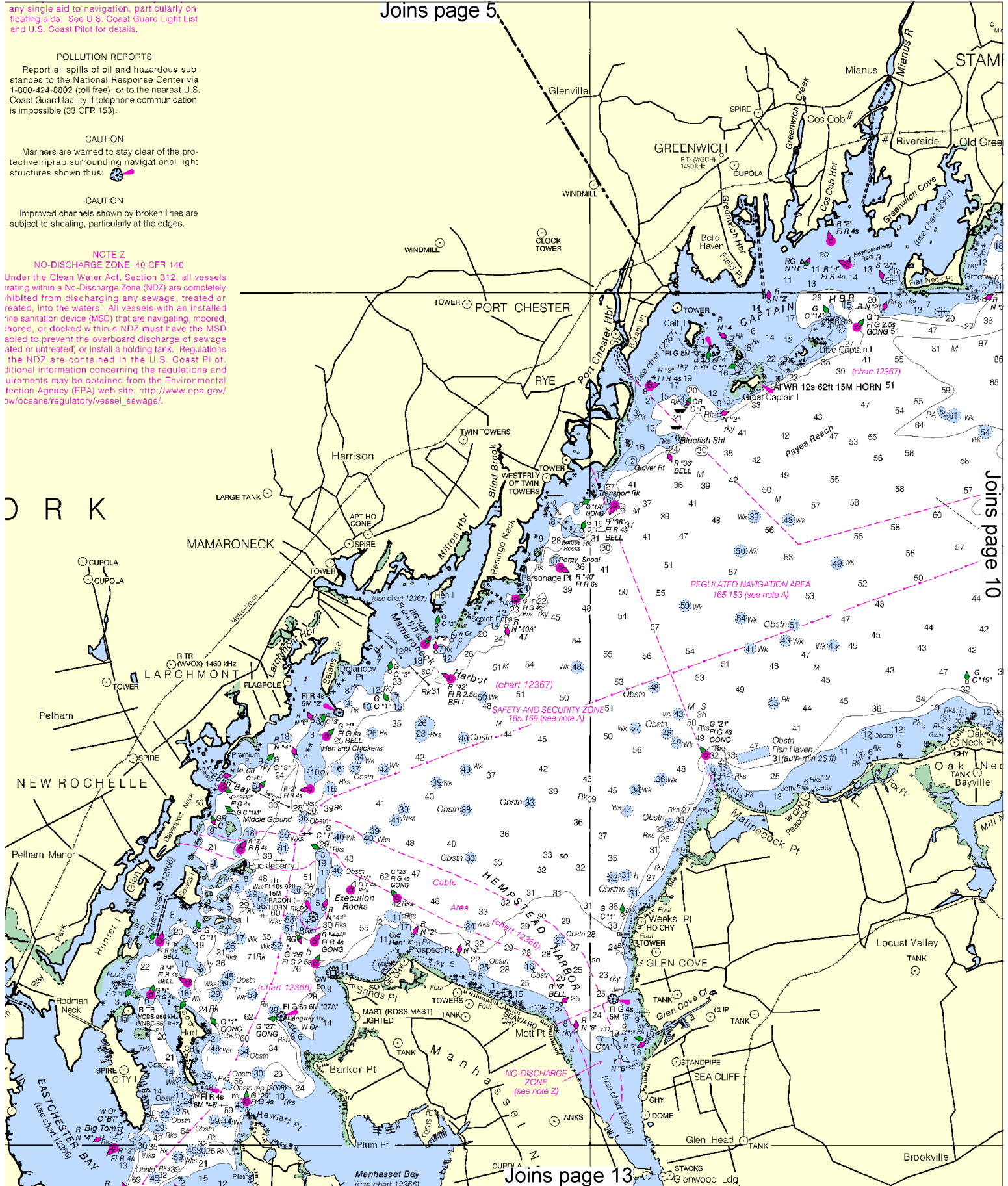
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#### NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

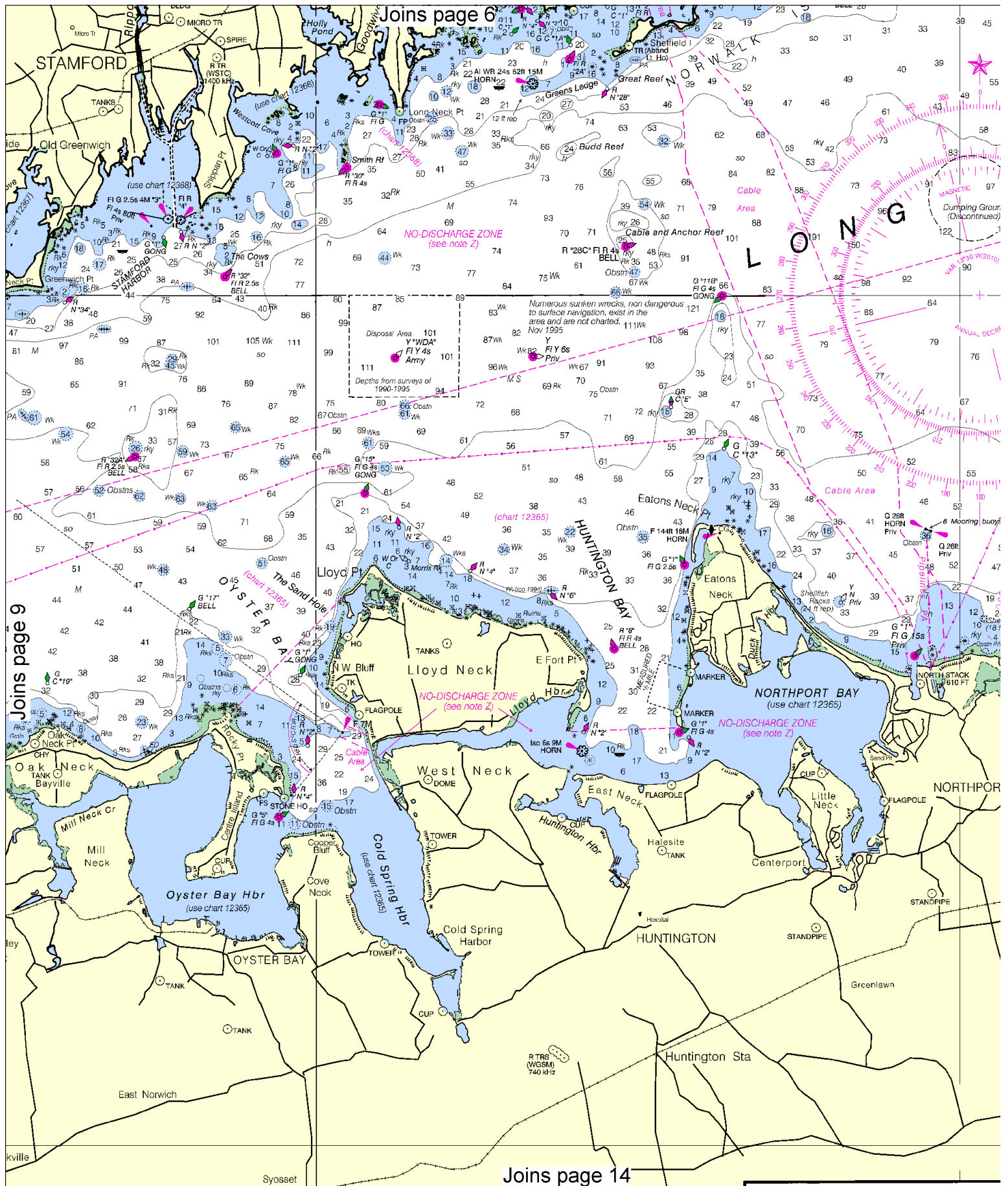
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Joins page 5



Joins page 10

Joins page 13



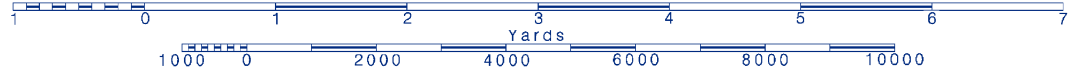
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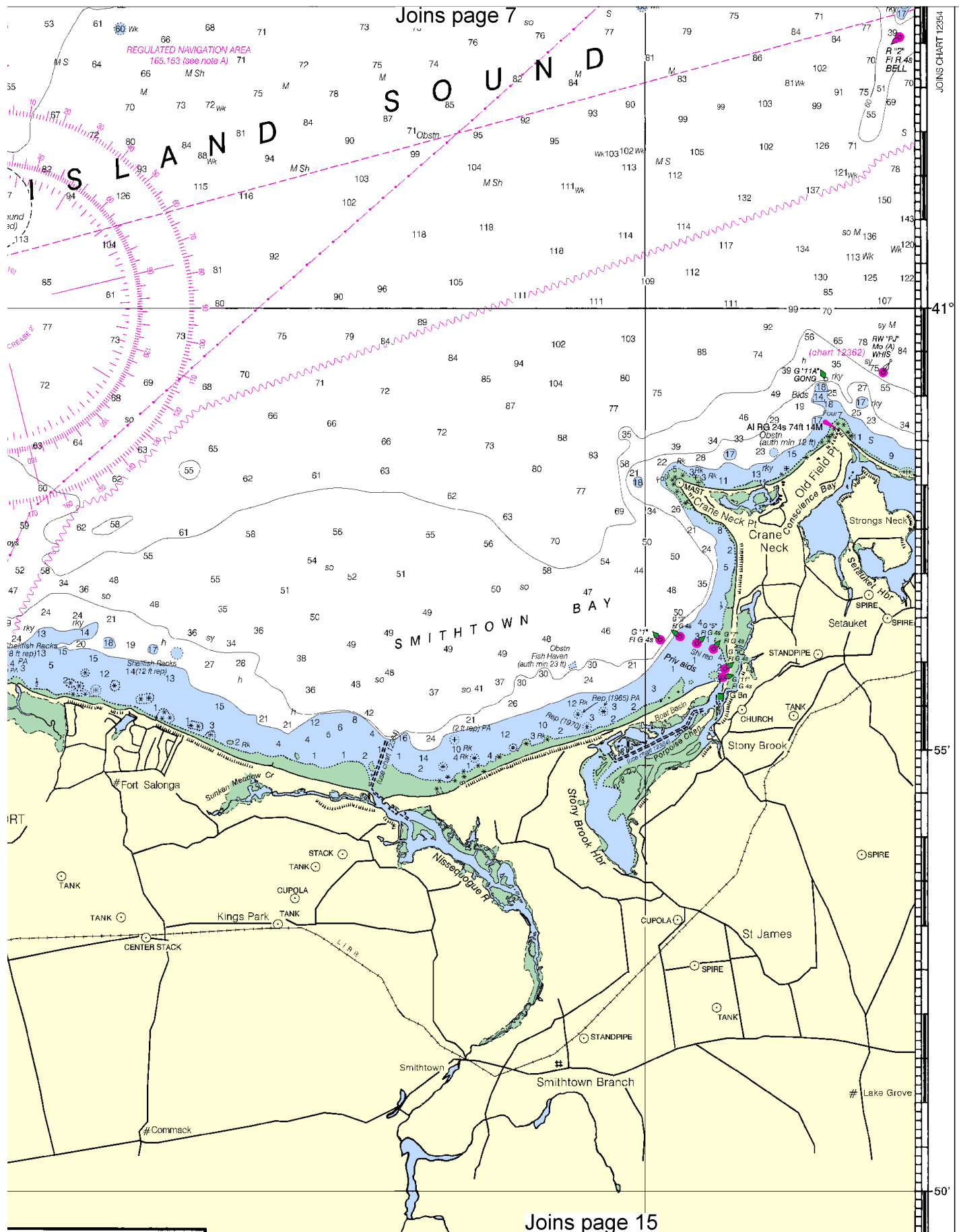
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7



Joins page 15





41st Ed., Feb. / 10 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 20/10  
Corrected through LNM Feb. 9/10

12363

CAUTION

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This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The U.S. Coast Guard encourages users to submit corrections, additional improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CSD Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282).

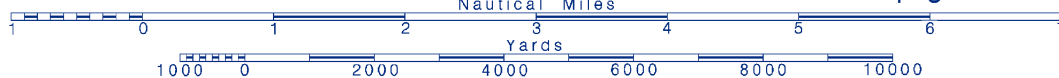
12

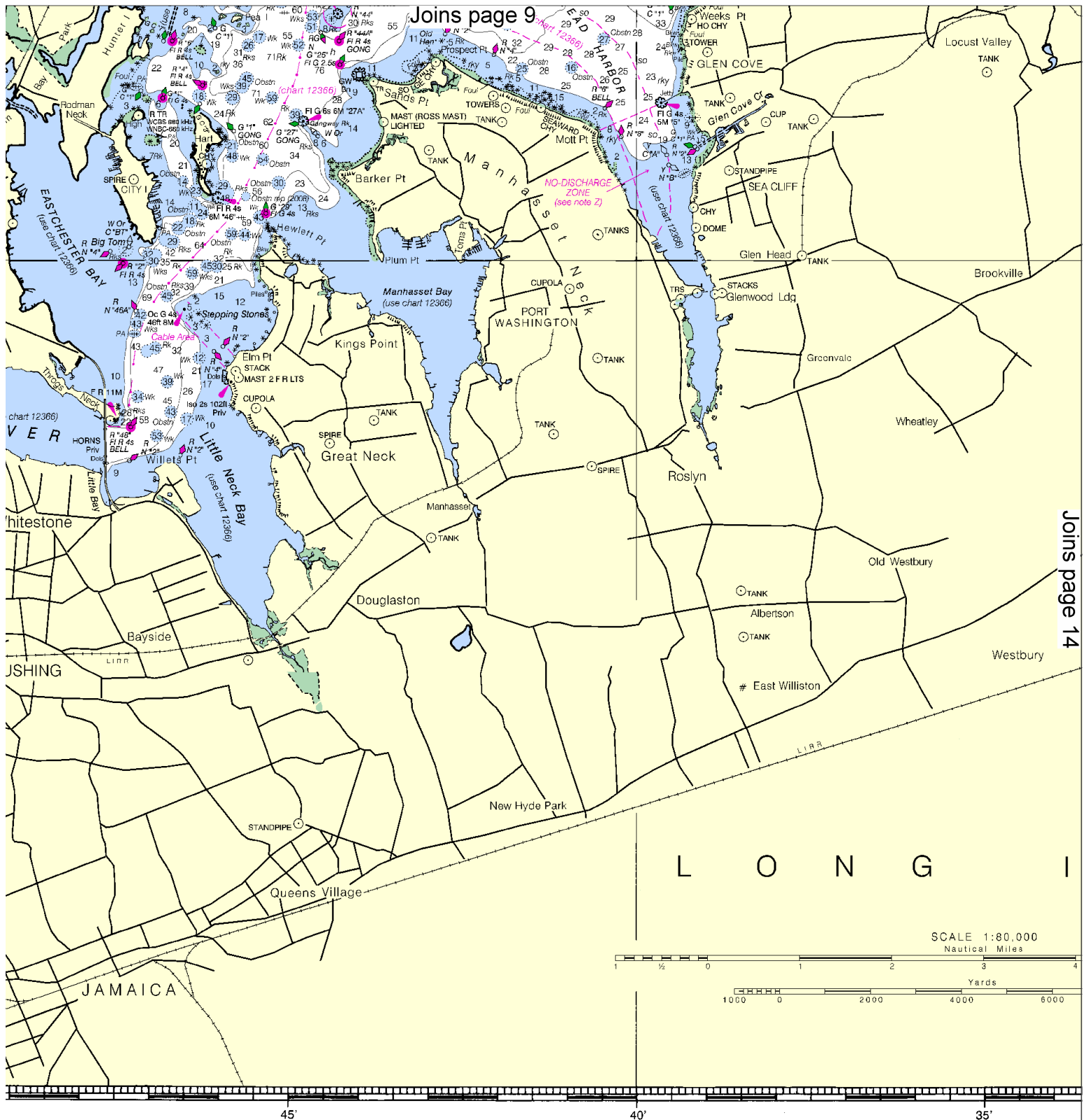


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.

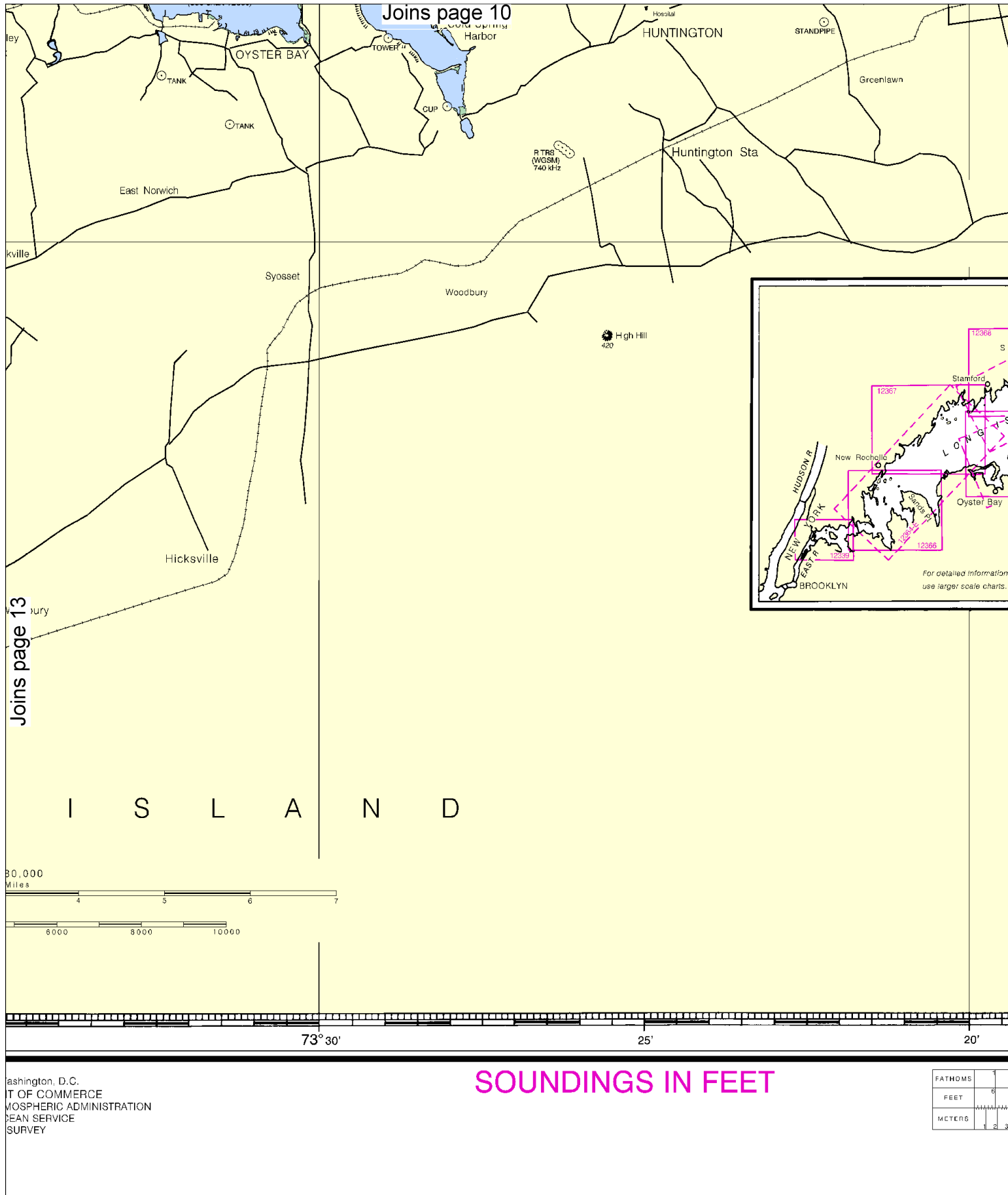




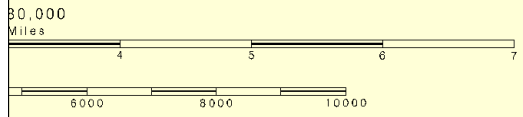
Navigation. The National Ocean Service, or comments for CS2), National Ocean

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS  
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COAST SURVEY



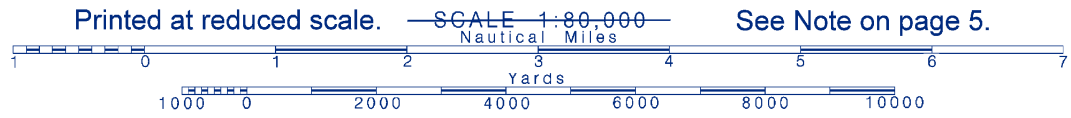
Joins page 13



Washington, D.C.  
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HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY

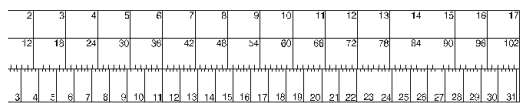
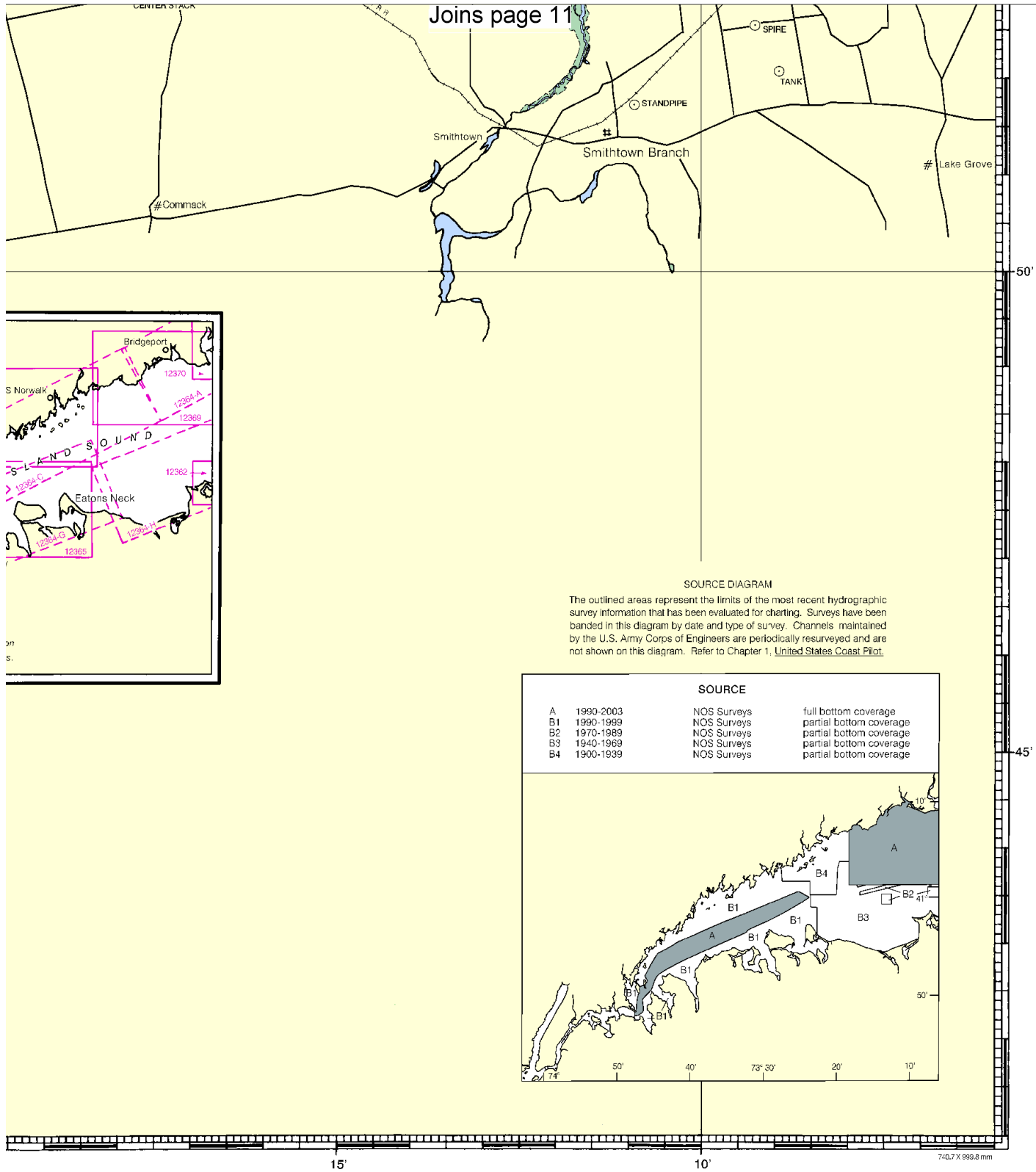
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

14



See Note on page 5.





Long Island Sound, Western Part  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

12363

12363

15

ED. NO. 41

NSN 7642014010359  
NGA REFERENCE NO. 12BHA12363

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard New York** – 718-354-4101

**Coast Guard Kings Point** – 516-466-7135

**Coast Guard Eatons Neck** – 631-261-6868

**NY State Police** – 877-672-4911

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

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**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

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**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

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